

**FIG. 1**

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an optical system. A light beam 1 enters from the top right, passing through a lens 2 and a rectangular component 3. It then passes through a hexagonal component 5, which has a point A marked with an 'x' and a curved arrow indicating rotation. The beam then passes through a series of three curved lenses 6a and 6b. Finally, it passes through a vertical plane 7. A coordinate system B is shown to the right of plane 7, with a vertical axis and a horizontal axis.

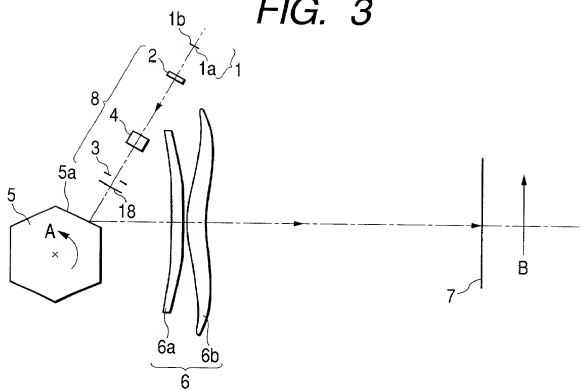
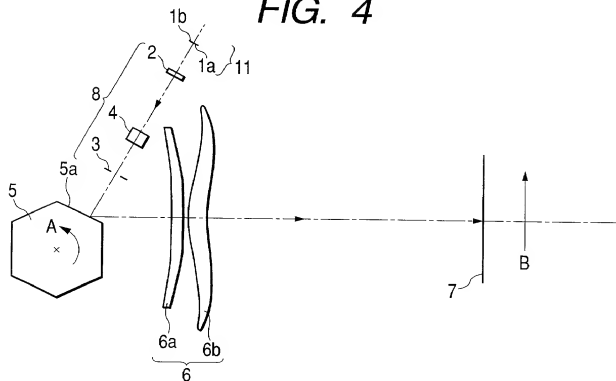
**FIG. 3****FIG. 4**

FIG. 5

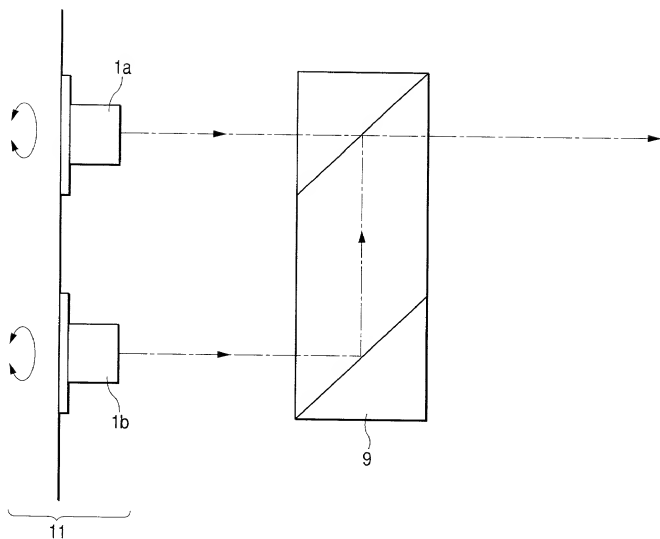
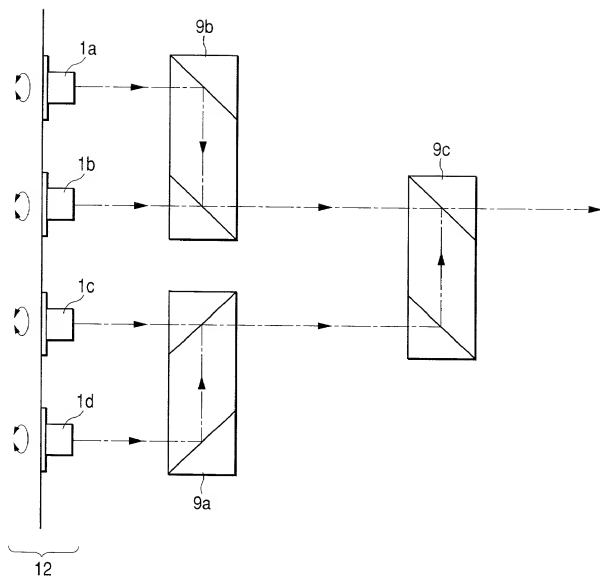


FIG. 6



**FIG. 7**

**FIG. 9**

The diagram illustrates an optical system. Light from a source (1) passes through a lens (2) and a prism (3). It then enters a hexagonal component (5) with a curved surface (5a) and an internal feature (x). The light path continues through a series of components (4, 6a, 6b) and is finally directed upwards by a vertical element (7) towards a point labeled B. A dashed line indicates the optical axis.

FIG. 10

Diagram illustrating a light beam projection system. A light source (5) emits a beam (5a) through a series of optical components: a lens (3), a mirror (4), and another lens (2). The beam is then directed by a prism (1) into two paths: one through a lens (6a) and another through a lens (6b). The resulting beams are labeled "LIGHT BEAM FROM LIGHT EMITTING PORTION 1a" and "LIGHT BEAM FROM LIGHT EMITTING PORTION 1b".

FIG. 11

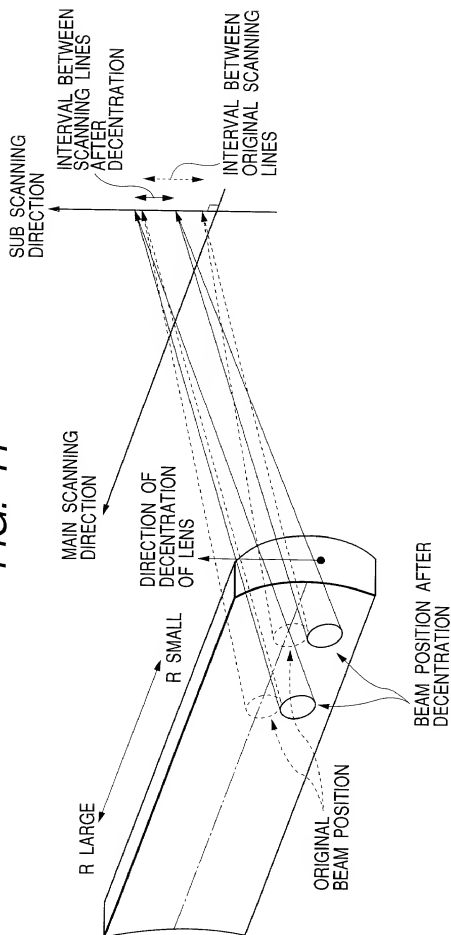


FIG. 12

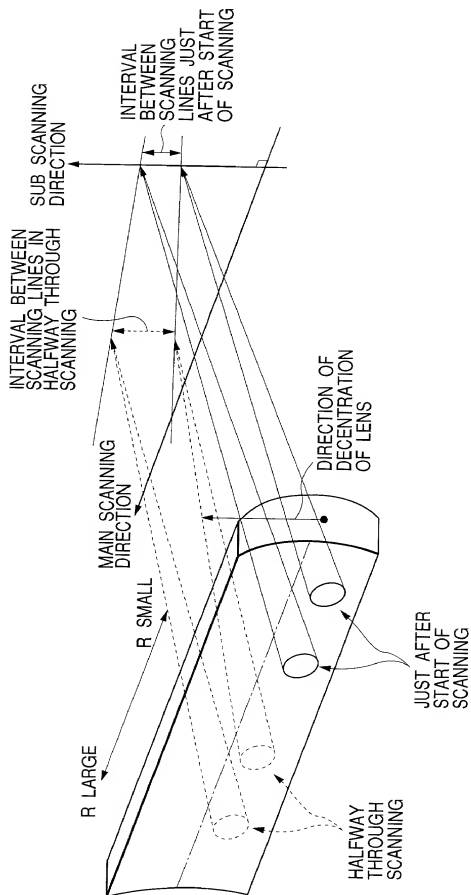




FIG. 13

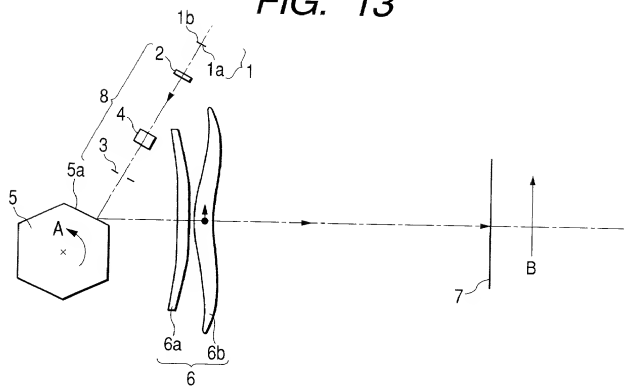


FIG. 14

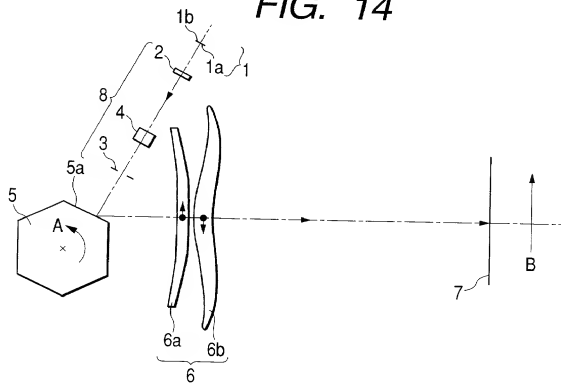
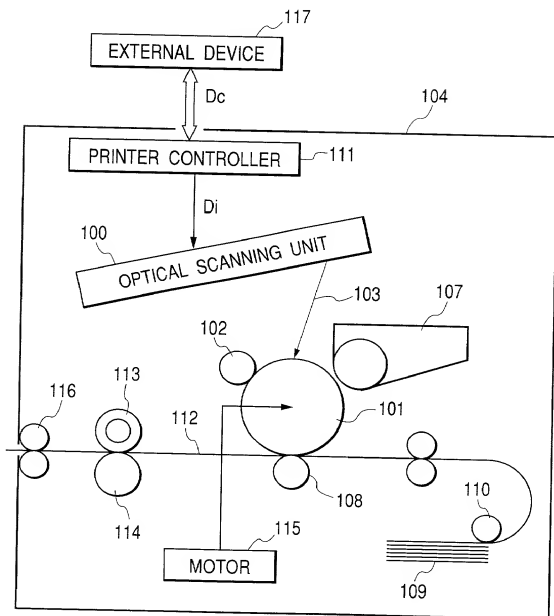
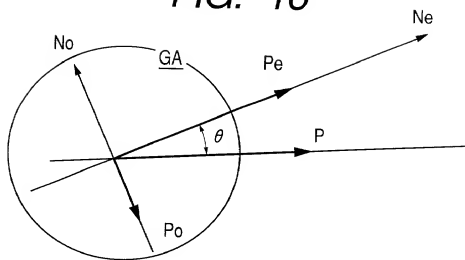
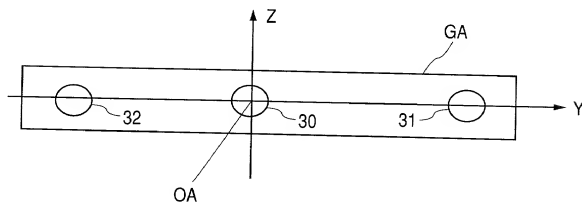
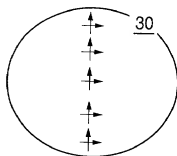
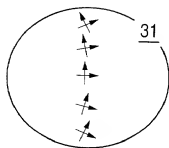
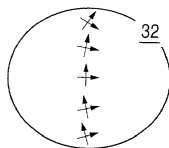
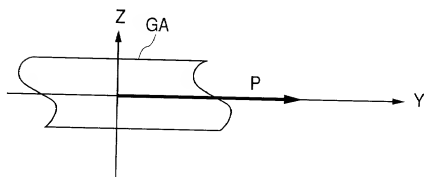
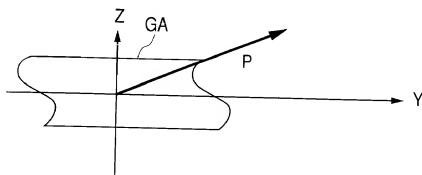
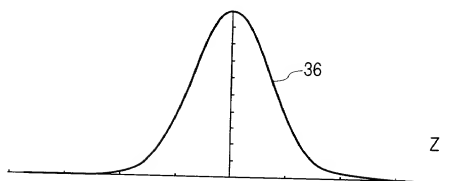
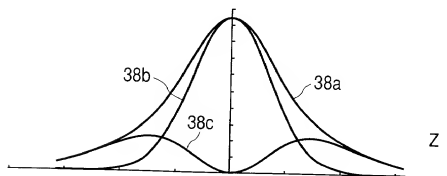


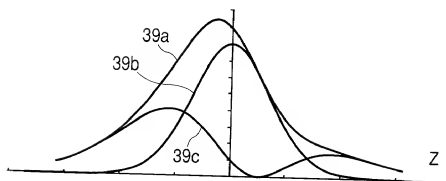
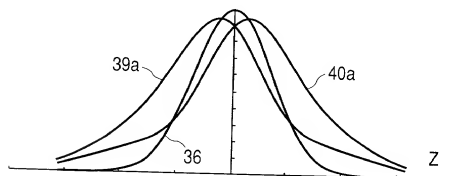
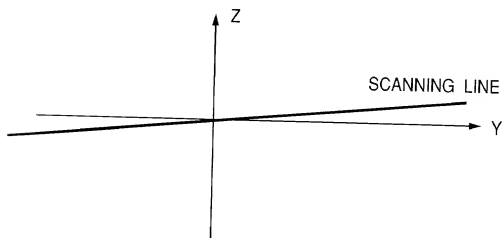
FIG. 15



**FIG. 16****FIG. 17****FIG. 18**

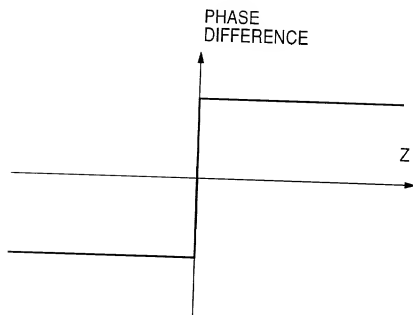
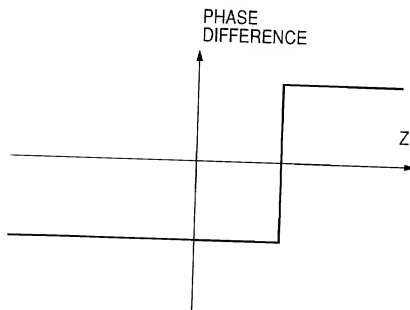
**FIG. 19A****FIG. 19B****FIG. 20A****FIG. 20B**

*FIG. 21**FIG. 22*

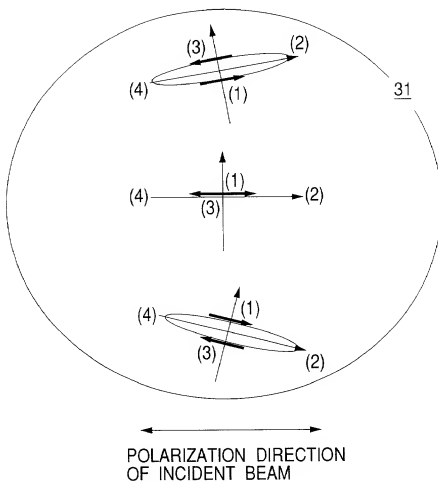
*FIG. 23**FIG. 24**FIG. 25*

A diagram of a notebook with several horizontal lines. Label A points to the top edge of the paper, and label B points to the binding edge on the left side.

A diagram of a rectangular block with horizontal lines. Label A points to the top surface, and label B points to the left side surface.

*FIG. 27**FIG. 28*



**FIG. 29**

**FIG. 30A** POLARIZATION DIRECTION

**FIG. 30B** POLARIZATION DIRECTION

**FIG. 30C** POLARIZATION DIRECTION

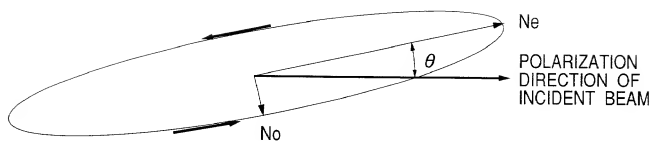
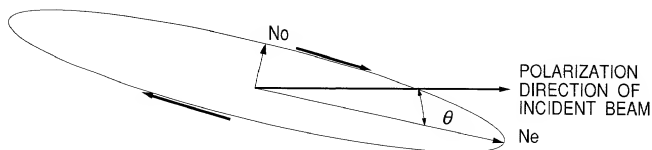
*FIG. 31A**FIG. 31B*

FIG. 32

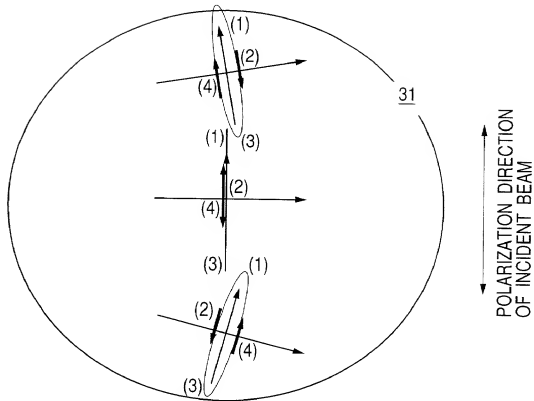


FIG. 33

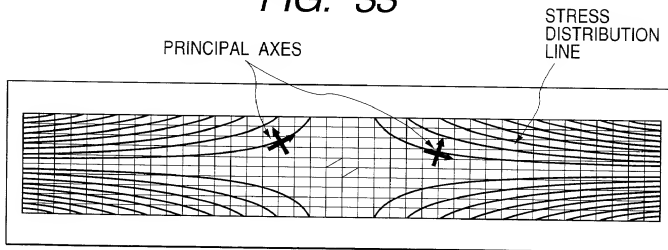


FIG. 34A

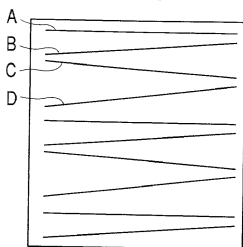


FIG. 34B

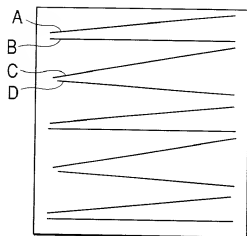


FIG. 35

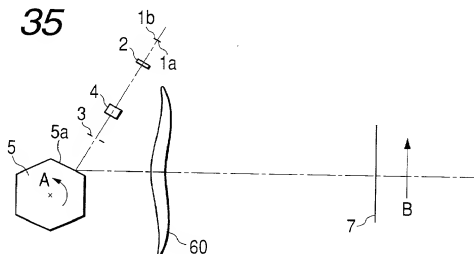


FIG. 36

